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current year should be laid before them; and that while those estimates had been framed with every attention to economy that a regard to the safety and interest of his majesty's empire would admit; his majesty lamented the pressure of the burthens which the continuance of the war rendered it necessary to lay upon his subjects.

"His majesty recommends the lords and gentlemen to resume the consideration of an increased provision for the inferior clergy. The accounts of the trade and revenue of the empire are represented to be highly satisfactory. The measures adopted by the French government against these parts of our resources had altogether failed of their intended effect; but the enemy continued the contest with his usual animosity; and to defeat his designs against his majesty's dominions and his allies, the utmost exertions, vigilance and fortitude, would be required; for which his majesty relied on the wisdom of his parliament, the valour of his forces, and the determination of his people."

#### CATHOLIC MEETING.

*At a general meeting of the Roman Catholics of the city of Limerick, convened by public advertisement, and held at the Commercial Buildings, on Friday, the 22d December, 1809.*

WILLIAM ROCHE, ESQ. IN THE CHAIR.

The following resolutions were agreed to:

That, estimating the importance of the Catholic claims, not only to ourselves, but to the empire at large, no session should intervene without petitioning parliament for the repeal of those existing and unmerited laws that still exclude us from an equal participation of the benefits of the constitution, which we support and defend with an attachment not inferior to any other description of our fellow subjects.

That we deem it expedient, that a distinct petition should be presented from our body in this city, and that the petition which has been now read meets our approbation and concurrence.

That the Right Hon. Colonel Vereker, our city representative, be requested to present and support our said petition to parliament—and that our countymembers, Colonel Odell and the Hon. Windham Quin, (whose prior aid, and steady attachments claim our sincere acknowledgements) be likewise requested to support the same.

That our gratitude is due to our Protestant and other enlightened fellow-subjects of different communions, who have had the liberality to admit the justice of

our claims, and the good sense to see the expediency of exciting in all classes of his majesty's subjects an equal share of zeal, by giving them an equal share of interest in the defence of the constitution.

That our chairman, and the following gentlemen—John Howley, Dennis Lyons, John Kelly, John M'Namara, Christopher Meade, and Michael Arthur, esqs. be requested to continue a committee for the purpose of forwarding our said petition, and taking such other steps as circumstances may render necessary.

That the foregoing resolutions be signed by our chairman, and published in the Limerick, Cork, Dublin and London newspapers.

WILLIAM ROCHE, CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Roche having left the chair, and John Howley, esq. having been called thereto;

The thanks of this meeting were unanimously voted to Mr. Roche, for his very proper conduct in the chair.

JOHN HOWLEY,

*Letter published by the Friends of Lord Grenville, in Answer to the various Placards, Lampons, Caricatures, &c. issued by the partizans of Lord Eldon, relative to the Oxford election.*

TO THE MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

During the whole of the present contest, the friends of Lord Grenville have studiously abstained from every thing which could be thought offensive or disrespectful to either of the other candidates. They have been led to adopt this conduct, not only because it best accorded with Lord Grenville's wishes and with their own feelings, but because they were convinced also, that the honour of the University, which is of more importance than the success of any candidate especially required it. At the same time they are ready to profess their belief, that, among honourable men, such conduct gave them the fairest prospect of success.

Their leading principle of action has been to appeal individually to the good sense and unbiassed judgments of those who may from their education be expected to abhor vulgar calumny, and to be superior to vulgar prejudice. And whenever a more public appeal has been made, it has been extorted from them by the necessity of refuting charges, publicly advanced, or of stopping the circulation of direct falsehood. In all these proceedings they have never gone beyond the line of strict defence, they have never forgotten what was due to the high character of the nobleman whose cause they espoused, to the dignity of that station which he is deserv-